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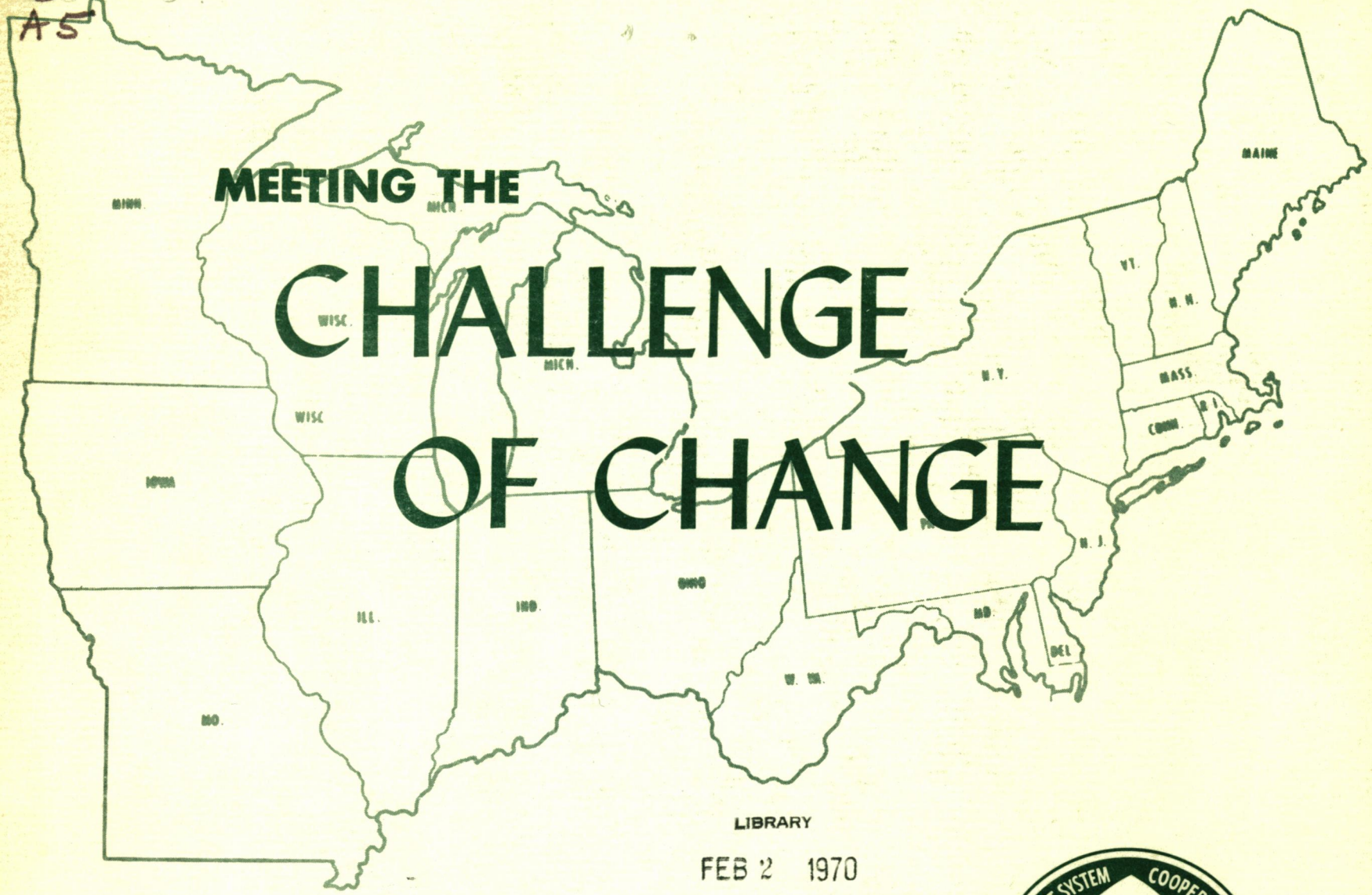

MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE

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NORTHEASTERN AREA

State & Private Forestry

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM · COOPERATIVE FORESTRY · FORESTRY RESEARCH
FOREST SERVICE · U S · DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Dedicated to James K Vessey, First Director
Northeastern Area, State & Private Forestry

The objective of Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry is to help provide the Nation with a continuing supply of forest products and forest resource use benefits; to stimulate, and develop rural economies; to reduce rural poverty; to maintain or restore the quality of the natural rural, urban and suburban environment; to stimulate research and put new information to work; to work with and through State Forestry organizations in promoting and providing dynamic professional leadership in the protection, sound management and use of the State, County, municipal and privately owned forest resources and wildland watersheds; and to bring into harmony the production of quality timber, the optimum production of quality water, the ecologic habitat improvement for wildlife food and cover, esthetic enhancement and outdoor recreation opportunities—all as they pertain to making forestland and related resources more effective in meeting human needs.

Recognizing the rapidly changing social, economic, and technical changes occurring throughout the Nation, the Forest Service, USDA, in February 1966, reorganized in the East to meet this "Challenge of Change."

In the eastern half of the Nation, where 80% of the population reside, service and assistance to private forest landowners, local and State governments were given major recognition. Area offices were established at Philadelphia (Northeastern) and Atlanta (Southeastern) to devote full attention to cooperative forestry programs and to non-Federal forest resources. These two Areas cooperate with State Forestry and other organizations in 33 States, mostly east of the Great Plains. Two-thirds of the Nation's productive timber lands are found in these States.

The Northeastern Area, the subject of this report, is a huge chunk of geography including 20 States ranging from Minnesota and Missouri to Maine and Maryland. The Area includes 145 million acres of commercial forest land, 82% privately owned. Fifty-seven percent of the Nation's population residing in this 20-State Area derive widely varied benefits from these forested acres.

The population concentration in this 20-State area is reflected deeply in natural resource problems. The Challenge of Change of today and the future concerns no less than the needs of people and the quality and use of their national environment. Stated another way, the job that remains to be done is simply this: the purposeful protection, restoration, management and wise use of natural resources in ways which will promote and sustain optimum flows of material, esthetic, and spiritual values for the continuing benefit of man.

To accomplish this goal of service in the Northeastern Area, a staff of Forest Service specialists in all fields of forest and watershed protection and management was organized and assigned to work with State forestry organizations, industries, conservation groups, and others.

The 20 State Foresters are the primary on-the-ground leaders in protecting and developing the forest resource in the Northeastern Area. Forest based industries are generally doing an excellent job of developing and managing large industrial forest land ownerships. The State Foresters provide protection and technical management direction to all other non-Federal ownerships. The Forest Service, through The Northeastern

Area, State and Private Forestry organization, provides financial assistance and a variety of technical expertise to State forestry organizations and others. Forest Service technical consultants serve as members of the State Foresters' staff when working with them and their organization.

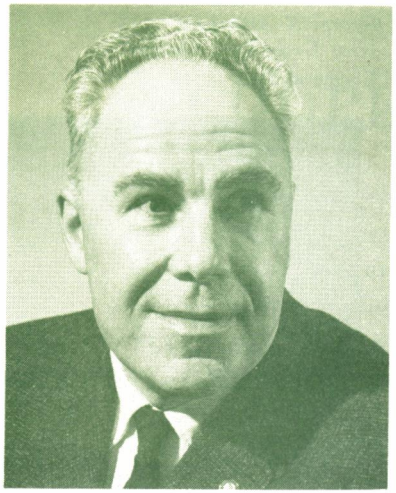
The wide spectrum of companies and individuals controlling the land include an unbelievable diversity of interests and desires. Management and action programs must be built around the objectives of each ownership. Furthermore, they can be accomplished most effectively through the coordinated efforts of many contributing agencies—the Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, The Soil Conservation Service, and Agricultural Conservation and Stabilization Service, to name some of the USDA agencies with direct interests. The participation and interest of the individual owner is a key element. In short, cooperative forestry is work for statesmen—people who are quick to understand landowner desires, who are able through leadership and understanding to inspire confidence, cooperation, and action, and who are dedicated to the cause of conservation.

The Area organization of the Forest Service is charged with helping to get pertinent research information translated, field tested, and used in forestry practices. Liaison and direct contacts with Forest Service, University, and industrial research personnel contributes to fulfillment of this important responsibility.

Through "cross-fertilization" Area personnel quickly spread the word of successful achievements to other States. By observing and participating in forestry activities in the 20 States, duplication of trial effort is eliminated and new ideas are quickly conveyed to other States.

To encourage and accelerate the protection, development, and management of forest resources, the Forest Service contributes more than nine million dollars annually to cooperative programs in the Northeastern Area. Forest fire protection, forest resource management, the production and planting of forest tree seedlings, watershed protection and development, forest insect and disease evaluation and control and helping States to improve their technical and administrative responsibilities are the major areas of cooperation that are directed toward this goal.

The following outlines what the Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry has attemped and accomplished during these first four formative years.



T. E. Daw
Michigan State Forester
Chairman 1970

Philip L. Thornton
Director, NA, S&PF

December 1969

Dear Phil:

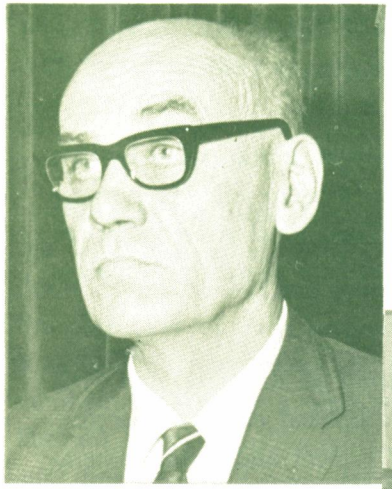
Within only four short years the Forest Service reorganization, whereby two State and Private Forestry Areas were created, has had time to jell. The purpose was to strengthen the partnership of Federal, State, and local governments to better meet the "Challenge of Change" which is so evident in natural resources and conservation programs.

The citizens of this great northeastern area, consisting of 20 States, and 57% of the Nation's population, can be proud of the concerted effort and accomplishment in providing the products of forests for present and future generations. It has been a success story.

We the State Foresters in the Northeast are proud to be a part of the accomplishments indicated in this report.

T. E. Daw, Michigan State Forester
Chairman, Northeastern Area State Foresters

H. A. McKusick
Connecticut State Forester
Chairman 1969



George R. Moorhead
New Jersey State Forester
Chairman 1968

NORTHEASTERN AREA
STATE FORESTERS

Annual Meeting
July 15-17, 1969
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Osal B. Capps
Missouri State Forester
Chairman 1967

Austin H. Wilkins
Maine Forest Commissioner
Chairman 1966

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Cooperative Forest Management strives to provide service and assistance to States and owners of private lands in multiple use forest management and inventory, forest product utilization, tree nursery operation, tree planting, direct seeding, forest tree and seed improvement, and special programs as a part of the Department of Agriculture's activities in rural affairs.

Accomplishments include:

FORESTRY PLANNING COMMITTEES

State Foresters in 16 Northeastern Area States have taken the initiative in organizing Forestry Planning Committees in their respective States. These State Foresters assume leadership among State and Federal conservation agencies within their States in advancing and coordinating strong forestry programs.

FOREST TREE IMPROVEMENT

Northeastern Area States have three full-time employees who are primarily engaged in tree improvement, forest genetics and forest tree seed procurement. Ten States cooperate with geneticists on the staffs of State Universities. Seventeen of the twenty States operate formal Tree Improvement Programs.

These States have increased their seed production areas from about 100 acres to over 700 acres. The area of seed orchards has increased from less than fifty acres to a total of 347 acres. Improvement of eight hardwood species and 13 softwood species is being accomplished by the cooperating States. The emphasis on hardwoods has been stimulated by the efforts of staff specialists.

Five Year Old Larch Seed Orchard from an outstanding seed source

MECHANICAL SEEDLING LIFTER

Development of this prototype seedling lifter was coordinated by working with State Foresters, National Forest System and specialists from the Missoula Equipment Development Center. Manpower requirements for lifting seedlings may be reduced two-thirds by use of this machine.

BLACK WALNUT

The emphasis on Black Walnut planting and culture has led to the doubling of seedling production in the State nurseries to meet the demand. Special training in walnut management has been given in most of the walnut producing States. Sixteen issues of the "Walnut Advisory Newsletter and Fact Sheet" have been sent to 700 individuals or organizations in the walnut industry.

Implementation of black walnut research will help to supply the demand of future generations for this most beautiful wood.

A 4-year old planting of Black Walnut

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

The use of ADP has been significant and the die is cast for rapid advances in the near future. ADP methods are being used in continuous forest inventory work with private industry and other governmental agencies; records for Timber Demonstration Forests in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota; timber sales; management plans; stand analysis and accomplishment reports are examples of use of ADP methods. ADP is becoming an essential tool of the practicing forester.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

The Northeastern Area has provided considerable assistance, planning, and training to State Foresters and other cooperators in the field of wildlife and its relation to timber management practices. Several papers on this subject were presented by staff personnel at North American Wildlife and National Resources annual conferences, Society of American Foresters meetings and periodic Wildlife Society gatherings. One bulletin entitled *Woodlots, Wildlife, and Timber Management* has quickly become a "best seller."

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FORESTRY

Socio-economic development concepts found fertile ground in the provisions of the Public Works and Economic Development Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, and the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System. Our role in these social and economic developments has increased greatly since 1966.

We participate in inter-agency efforts to stimulate and coordinate the development and use of resources in rural areas to improve the economic strength of communities and non-urban areas. National Forest Systems and Research, State Foresters and State and Private personnel cooperate in these activities.

Through the development of new industries and expansion of existing facilities, we seek to create jobs and income for rural areas.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The number of Resource Conservation and Development projects within the Northeastern Area has increased from 5 to 19 in the past 4 years. Area and State personnel coordinate forestry aspects of RC&D efforts closely with the Soil Conservation Service and other cooperators to attain maximum project efficiency.

FOREST PRODUCTS UTILIZATION

Fourteen of the 20 States now have specialists providing assistance to the wood using industry. The Forest Service provides training and support to State staffs in harvesting, transportation, sawmilling, seasoning, processing, cost accounting, and merchandising. State and Federal specialists answered 8,745 requests for assistance in 1969, a dramatic 55% increase over the number handled in 1966.

One State Forest Products Utilization Forester writes: "A good knowledge of lumber grades can result in improved timber utilization and increased mill profits. One operator increased his profits by $150 per load of lumber by learning that boards he had been selling as low grade actually qualified for the higher grades."

Key production men in the sawmill such as the sawyer, edgerman, and trimmerman can effectively increase the percentage yield of upper grade lumber from a log if they have a

knowledge of lumber grades. A hardwood improvement program has made it possible for many mill workers and owners to learn lumber grading.

Learning how to recognize quality in a tree or log and how to cut it into its highest value components is stressed in training courses for Service Foresters and wood industry personnel such as loggers and sawmill operators.

Direct assistance to processors results in reduced costs and increased production of quality products.

Suggestions for improving air drying practices at this mill resulted in increased profits of $20,000 annually.

Assistance in this sawmill and pallet plant reduced the waste factor from 36% to 20% resulting in an estimated yearly gain of $100,000 from saleable products.

←

FOREST PEST CONTROL

The long-range objective of Forest Pest Control is to hold economic or intrinsic losses from destructive forest insect and disease pests on forest land of all ownerships to levels compatible with the protection and maintenance of the total environment and consistent with management objectives and resource values. In working toward this objective, our partners are the land managers—Federal, State and private. Together we seek to:

—fully utilize all available, and proven, preventive measures.

—discover, through an integrated system of field surveillance and ground surveys, forest insect and disease problems in their earliest possible stages of development.

—make scientifically sound and meaningful biological evaluations of forest pest problems that adequately predict population trends and their ultimate effects upon the host(s).

—utilize—but only when evaluations prove our action safe to the environment and reasonable in cost—the best available cultural, chemical, biological, and integrated methods to suppress problem pests.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Forest Pest Control in the Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry has direct responsibilities on all federal lands as well as in cooperation with State agencies and private landowners.

TEAM EFFORT

The Forest Service, utilizing the team approach with State and Federal cooperators, maintains open lines of communications to reach the above stated objectives. Area and field office staff meetings and annual work conferences with counterparts in State organizations are held to coordinate forest pest control accomplishments.

TRAINING

These meetings often identify the need for training. Forest Pest Control personnel regularly conduct both formal and on-

Delaware Field Office staff holding their monthly problem solving staff meeting.

the-job training for Federal and State cooperators. Many Federal agencies and States, such as Maine, Pennsylvania, and Missouri, schedule their own annual training programs. The Forest Service provides input to these and assists annually in the training of State forestry personnel for the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters and students at the Pennsylvania State Forest Technicians School, Mt. Alto, Pennsylvania. Recently, our technical staff joined with the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, in a program designed to interest Indian youth in conservation.

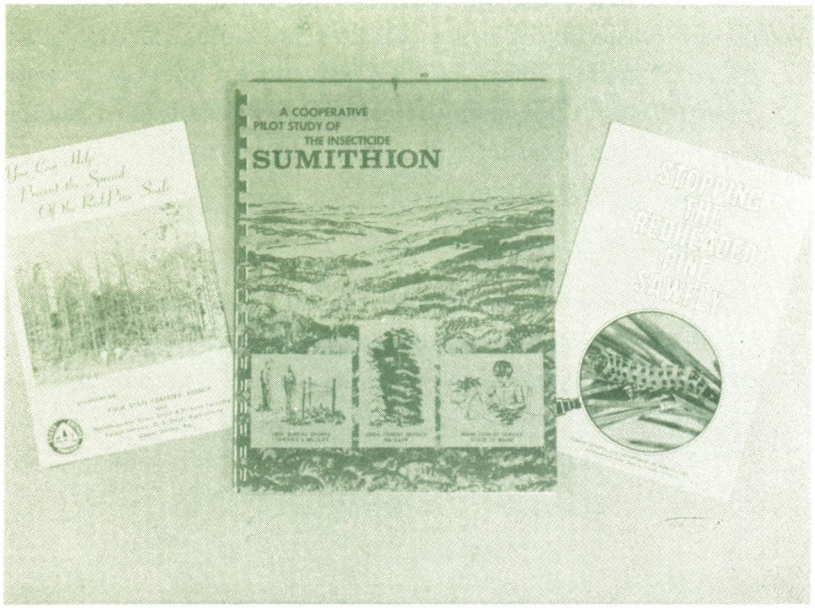
Decay and Discoloration Technical Workshop

To be effective, team members must be knowledgeable of the latest research information and be trained to apply new techniques as they are developed. Technical workshops are conducted, often jointly with research, for State, private, and Federal land managers. An aerial photography workshop acquainted participants with new methods and equipment that would aid pest detection and evaluation programs. Excellent workshops have been held on individual pest problems such as the scleroderris canker, maple scale, beech scale-nectria complex, *Fomes annosus,* and oak-leaf tier.

Forest Service personnel were instrumental in sponsoring and organizing the Northeastern Forest Insect Work Conference and are active participants in the Northeast Forest Pathology Workshop. Conferences such as these have proven highly successful for the interchange of information on forest insects and diseases. They also provide the practicing land managers and professional entomologists and pathologists with an opportunity to discuss their problems.

PUBLICATIONS

To inform land managers and the public in general, pest leaflets of a non-technical nature have been published. Formal and informal reports are issued as a means of alerting cooperators to current or upcoming pest problems. More than 150 have been issued by Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry.



DETECTION - EVALUATION - SUPPRESSION

A major share of Forest Pest Control's field effort has been devoted to the detection and evaluation of pest problems on federal lands, especially National Forests. This effort has resulted in seven major suppression projects for which the area provided technical assistance.

Twelve of the twenty States in the Northeastern Area have agreements with the Forest Service covering technical assistance and cooperative financing in detection and evaluation work. In addition, the Forest Service has provided technical assistance and financing on twelve cooperative State control projects. These projects ranged from a few acres to over a hundred thousand acres.

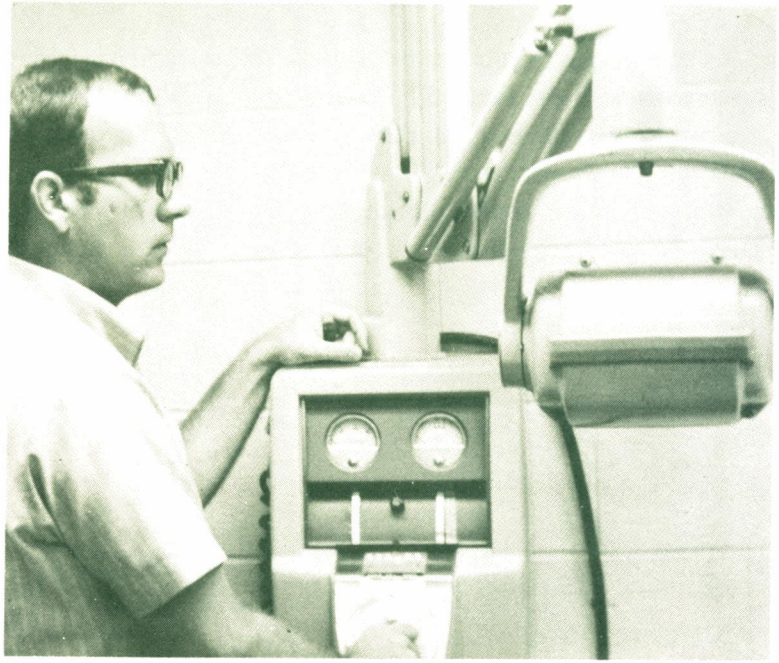
RECRUITMENT - EMPLOYMENT

The Forest Service is continually striving to help all twenty States strengthen their pest control organizations. As part of this effort, interested States are provided with background information about qualified entomologists and pathologists interested in State employment. States are also encouraged to send members of their present staff back to school for additional academic training. Federal cooperative financing is available for tuition in some cases.

SEARCH FOR SAFER, EFFECTIVE PEST CONTROL

Work is constantly carried on to improve our pest control organization and the materials and methods used to accomplish the job. Every opportunity has been taken to intensify the search for safer, more effective pesticides and for biological control agents. Zectran, fenitrothian, malathion, carbaryl, and several other chemicals have been field tested to find suitable substitutes for DDT. These tests were team efforts involving the Forest Service and the States of New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Wisconsin; Forest Service Research; and Canadian agencies.

Forest Service research information is being used to develop a biological control method for the European pine sawfly, using a live virus. This work, which has taken several years of research and testing, is almost ready for registration and operational use.



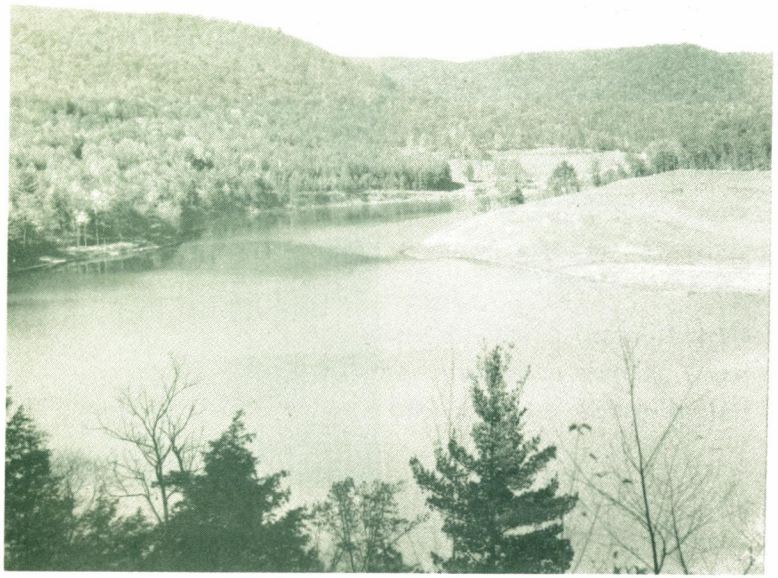
X-ray equipment used to evaluate seed and cone insect problems.

In 1967 and 1968, the Forest Service teamed with Maine to test the feasibility of using parasites for biological control of the larch sawfly. Seven hundred parasites of the sawfly were imported from Canada and released at two locations in Maine. It is hoped the parasites will survive and multiply.

New techniques in remote sensing have been adopted. Aerial photography using infrared film has proven effective in the detection of *Fomes annosus* and oak wilt. Radiography is an effective tool in the evaluation of seed and cone insect problems.

The Automatic Data Processing system for the storage and retrieval of forest insect survey information is now operational in six States and for all federal lands in the Northeastern Area. The system is being expanded to include biological evaluation and control information. When in full operation, the system will be a valuable tool for Forest Pest Control personnel and resource managers.

FLOOD PREVENTION & RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS



The objectives of Flood Prevention and River Basin Programs are to meet the needs of the people through sound, skillful, and timely use and development of water as a major component of the total forest resource; to work with other Government agencies and encourage; and to assist State Forestry organizations and others to search out and get into use new research information and techniques in the protection and development of the water resource on small watersheds; to secure the optimum use of forest resources in meeting the foreseeable, short- and long-term needs for water and related land resources; to protect lives and property from damaging flood water and sediment; to improve the quality of useable water and increase the yield; to enhance the environment and natural beauty of urban and rural communities; to improve opportunities for wildlife development and recreation; and to increase farm and community income.

ORGANIZATION

Flood Prevention and River Basin Programs provide for forestry development and improvement on Small Watersheds (PL-566), Flood Prevention Projects and River Basin Surveys.

Decentralization has enabled the Forest Service to provide better on-the-ground service to, and communication and co-ordination with the States, the National Forests, other Federal agencies, and organizations engaged in or concerned with water resource management.

Field Offices are located at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Morgantown, West Virginia; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Des Moines, Iowa.

COOPERATIVE PLANNING

The Forest Service is being recognized and accepted as an integral part of water resource planning activities. Some examples are:

During 1967 the Forest Service was requested by the Corps of Engineers to provide a member to the Special Advisory Committee on Big Walnut Creek Reservoir (Indiana). The Committee was to evaluate an ecological area and recommend to the Corps of Engineers any needed modifications in the

reservoir plan or suggest alternate plans for development. The four man committee consisted of a water resource specialist, a professor of ecology, a business man and a forester.

In 1969 the Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers contacted the Forest Service for advice regarding the effects of two to three weeks flooding on vegetation during reservoir testing. A preliminary survey has been made and further study proposed.

Flood Prevention personnel are engaged in the Outdoor Recreational Forestry Resource Programs on three Corps of Engineers projects within the States of Iowa and Missouri. Forest and Vegetative Cover Multiple Use Plans are provided. Their implementation is being accomplished in cooperation with and through the State Forestry organizations.

The first environmental urban forestry program was incorporated in a PL-566 project in Massachusetts in 1968. Others have followed in 7 additional States where opportunities existed. Planning efforts in this field have necessitated and involved the close cooperation of the Forest Service, State Forester, and Soil Conservation Service staff.

Strip mine spoil bank being planted to Black Locust. ←

Same spoil bank, 5 years later. →

SMALL WATERSHEDS

The Northeastern Area is responsible for forestry aspects of the Small Watershed (PL-566) and Flood Prevention (PL-534) programs. There are approximately 225 operational PL-566 projects in 20 States. Two PL-534 projects affect 4 States—the Little Sioux River in Iowa, and the Potomac River Project in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Some of the highlights and accomplishments of the Branch over the past 4 years include:

1. Fifty-six new operational PL-566 Watershed projects.

2. First PL-566 Watershed project to have environmental urban forestry program.

3. The National Watershed Congress has selected forested watersheds in the Northeastern Area as "National Watershed Project of the Year" both in 1968 and 1969. They were the Middle Fork Anderson River in Indiana and the Brush Creek Watershed in West Virginia.

4. Revised forestry programs on the Little Sioux River and Potomac River Flood Prevention projects.

5. Assisted Regions 8 and 9 on PL-566 and Flood Prevention projects involving National Forest lands.

6. Progress made in programming Annual Accomplishments to a computerized report. Instrumental in defining forest land treatment measures that are now being applied throughout the Nation.

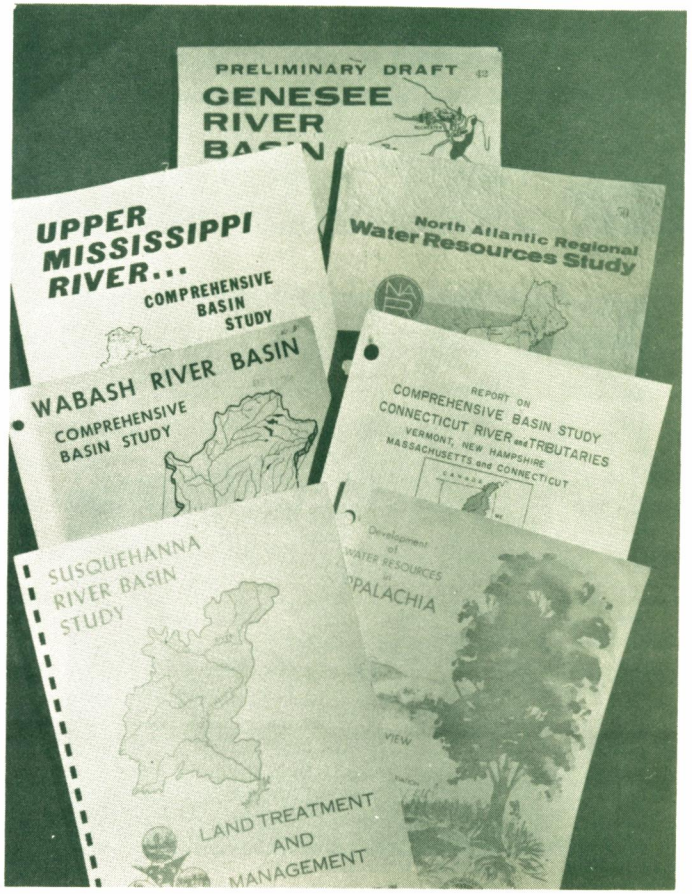
7. Cooperative agreements are now in effect in all States that have cooperative watershed projects.

8. Watershed foresters trained and added to the State Forester's staff in 4 States — Maryland, New York, Indiana, and Ohio — accomplishments up sharply.

9. Inclusion of appropriate Fire Control measures and equipment in PL-566 and Flood Prevention projects to provide adequate protection for watershed values.

RIVER BASIN PLANNING

The River Basin Planning Branch personnel participates in interagency planning by making comprehensive, realistic and forward-looking contributions to river basin studies. These are well integrated with other disciplines. The well-being of all people is the overriding determinant in considering the best use of water and related forest resources.



The number of River Basin Studies has been steadily increasing—from 12 in 1966 to 20 at present. Work has been expanding not only in number but in scope. Inputs in environmental quality and urban forestry have greatly increased.

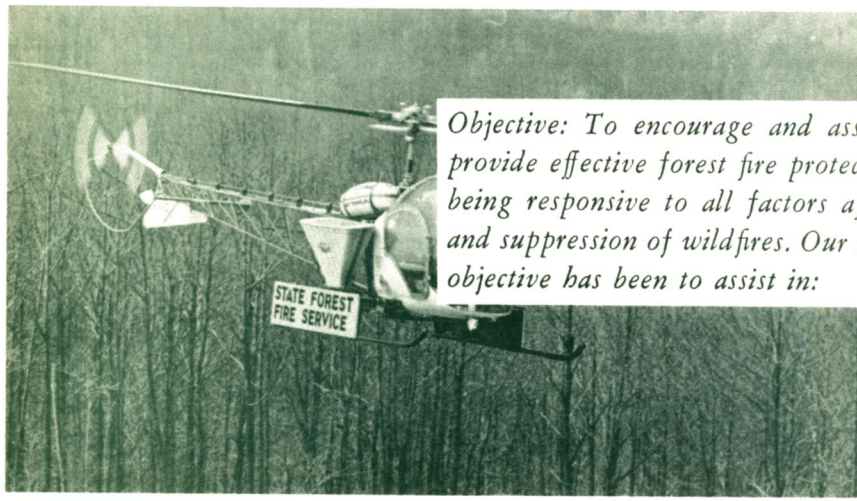
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

The Forest Service, as lead agency for the Department of Agriculture, is responsible for coordinating the activities and inputs of the other agencies of the Department for wild and scenic rivers studies. Ten of the 27 study rivers named in the Wild and Scenic Rivers' Act of 1968 are in the Northeastern Area. Three of these studies are currently being worked on.

INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION

The Forest Service participates in the forest resource aspects of planning, organization and liaison with other agencies, commissions, committees, associations and States in water and related land resource planning, and in the development and coordination of programs for water and related land resource development. An example of Forest Service activity in this field is the close association and cooperation with the Water Resources Association of the Delaware River Basin in convincing the Delaware River Basin Commission of the need for establishing and filling a watershed management staff position.

COOPERATIVE FOREST FIRE CONTROL



Objective: To encourage and assist State Foresters and others to provide effective forest fire protection on State and private land by being responsive to all factors affecting the prevention, detection, and suppression of wildfires. Our main thrust towards achieving this objective has been to assist in:

TRAINING

Annual training sessions have been held in four locations with instructor and trainee participation by State forestry and National Forest personnel. Canadian representatives attended the northern sessions. Fire behavior was taught in 1968. 1969 sessions concentrated on the preparation of simulator problems. In 1970 we will stress Air Operations.

Cooperative Forest Fire Control personnel have assisted in about ten in-State training sessions per year. This has varied from helping with the overall formulation of subject material to providing instruction in specialized fields. Service trips were made to assist with development of plans for aerial detection and attack, equipment procurement, and rural fire defense plans and training. Analysis and assistance was provided for Statewide fire danger rating systems and fire law legislation. Instruction was furnished at State volunteer fire company meetings.

EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT

The Federal Excess Property Program has been of great value to the States in extending their equipment capability. For example, in 1969 the Area handled 682 transfer orders amounting to $2,167,875 acquisition value. Ninety-eight disposal and 83 trade-in or transfer cases were also processed.

State personnel are now included in the annual National Equipment Development and Testing Work Conference in Washington. The "Hot Spotter," a looseleaf informational binder was issued. Periodic inserts provide an exchange of information about local improvements and adaptations to equipment for use in the fire control program. The Forest Service equipment staff specialist keeps in touch with manufacturers to determine the adaptability and suitability of fire control equipment for use in the Northeastern Area. Cooperative Forest Fire Control personnel have developed a portable simulator composed of off-the-shelf items which can be built for around

$1,000. Nineteen of this design are in use or planned in the Northeastern States and Canada.

COORDINATION

The "Northeastern Forest Fire Control Supervisors" was formed under charter from the State Foresters. It includes representatives from State and National Forest Fire staffs and Fire Research. This group holds annual meetings with symposiums on the latest in fire control practices alternating with equipment demonstrations. The Northeastern Area serves as a catalyst by coordinating participation of the various agencies involved.

There are two Inter-State Forest Fire Compacts in the Area—the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic. The Northeastern Area assists the Executive Secretary of the Northeastern Compact in developing fire plans, training programs, and the production of training handbooks and materials for the organization's annual training sessions. The Mid-Atlantic Compact was authorized in 1956, but did not become active until 1965. A CFFC staff man acts as coordinator. Since its inception, the Forest Service has assisted in developing and conducting training and coordination meetings. The Area is also working toward possible arrangements for Inter-Compact assistance.

The CFFC staff has assisted with training in the neighboring Provinces. Representatives of the Provinces and Canadian Forest Protective Associations have also participated in fire control meetings in the Northeastern Area.

Close working relationships have been established with the eight Fire-Weather Forecasters in the Area.

Administration of the Federal Excess Property Program has involved numerous contacts with GSA Regional Offices and Property Disposal Officers at Military Bases. The Area has helped States to establish their priorities in the Excess Property Program through these contacts.

The Division Chief has been delegated responsibility from the Regional Forester for Rural Fire Defense Activities.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Northeastern Area has engaged in administrative studies and other special projects:

West Virginia Study — a 10-county area in the southwest portion of West Virginia has 65% of the fires and 84% of the annual burn. A report with recommendations for improving the situation was presented to the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and the State Forester who endorsed its proposals. A popularized version was distributed to Legislators and other key people. Some progress has already been made towards accomplishing the recommendations. A Governors' Conference is scheduled for next spring as a follow-up.

Values-At-Risk—the goal of this study is to arrive at interim values for intangible as well as measurable resources pending research findings which will permit a more accurate approach. These values when combined with risk, hazard, and damage factors will be used to determine damage to be expected under various levels of protection.

Motion Pictures — a prevention film, "Mystery of Smoky Hollow," was released in December 1967. "Incident At Wolfe Hill" an award winning hand crew training film was completed in 1969. Supplemental hand tool slide tape series are being developed. A movie dealing with water on the fireline will be produced in 1970.

Fire Damage Appraisal — the Northeastern Area participated in developing procedures for the National Fire Damage Appraisal Study.

Forest Fire Course Survey — an analysis of fire protection courses in the 4 year forestry schools in the Area was made and distributed to the State Foresters. Assistance in instruction in forest fire control has been furnished to Yale, West Virginia University, Penn State University, University of Michigan, Michigan State University and Rutgers.

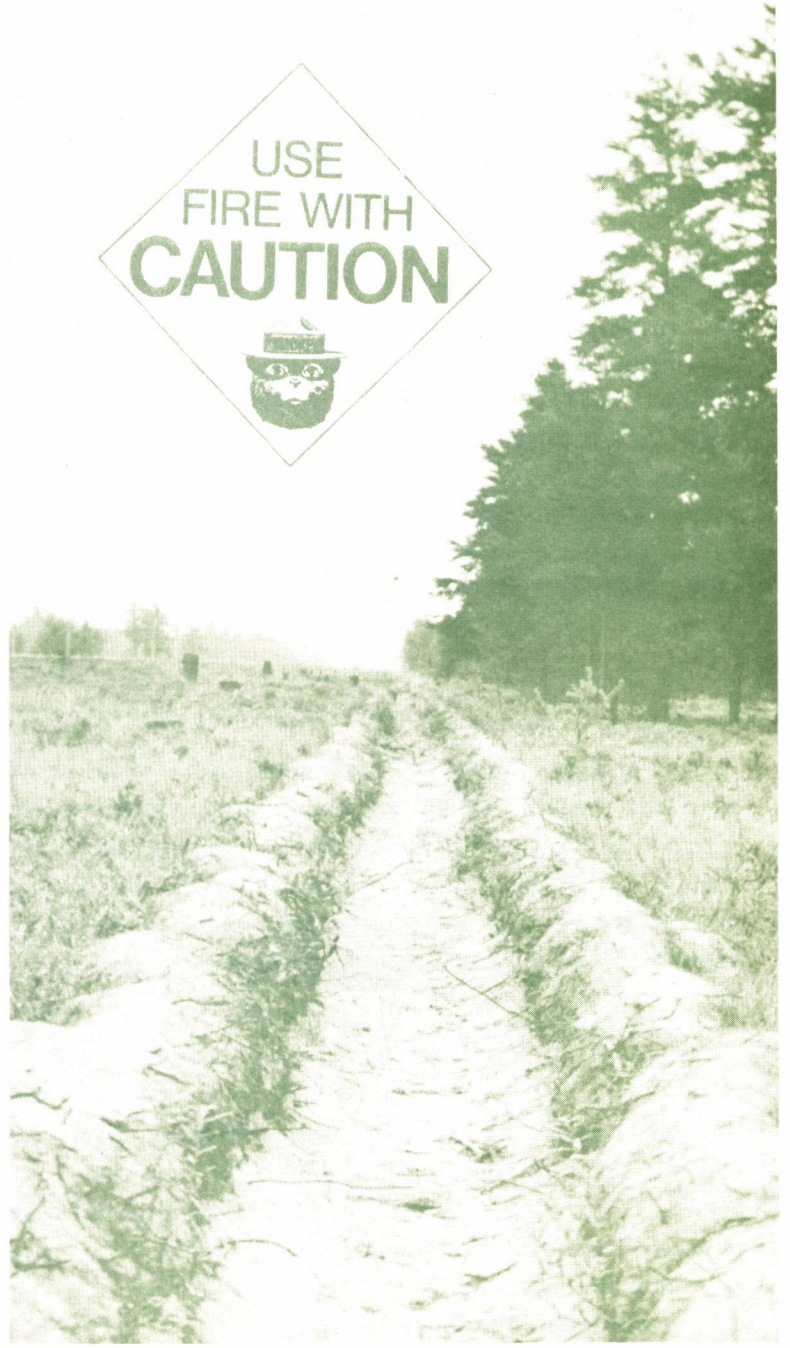
Railroad Fire Study — Information was obtained from all 20 States and R-9 National Forests regarding railroad fires. A railroad fire prevention committee of the Northeast Forest Fire Control Supervisors has developed a program for attacking this problem Area-wide.

Fire Legislation Review — a detailed analysis was made of existing fire legislation by States. It includes model legislation prepared by the Council of State Governments and has been distributed to all States.

Uniform Fire Reporting and Statistics — a representative of the Northeastern Area is serving on the national task force to develop standards for uniform fire reporting by all protection agencies.

DIRECT ASSISTANCE

The Forest Service has assisted the States in production and procurement of fire training and prevention movies; improving communication networks through radio purchase under Forest Service contract; purchase of CFFP materials, danger station equipment, and other specialized items. The purchase of CFFP material by the Northeastern Area States has increased from $49,000 in 1967 to $93,000 in 1970.



ADVISORY MANAGEMENT

The objective of Advisory Management is to encourage and assist State Forestry organizations to strengthen and raise their managerial proficiency, thereby realizing the maximum production of wood, water, wildlife, recreation, and other benefits from the forest resources with the men, money, and materials available; to encourage greater public knowledge of good forest resource conservation through effective State I&E programs; to develop effective short- and long-range planning; to promote the use of new information provided by research; to develop efficient, sound, and effective administrative management principles and procedures; and to gain appreciation for and train the human resources.

A NEW SERVICE

Advisory Management is a relatively new field in the State and Private Forestry effort. For many years, the Forest Service has provided a wide variety of technical services to the State Forestry organizations but little or no help was offered in the fields of Administrative Management, Training, Safety, Planning, and Information and Education.

Emphasis is placed on assistance in strengthening management of State Forestry organizations by active participation in 10 General Program Reviews and, at the invitation of State Foresters, conducting 8 Management Reviews with specific recommendations for increasing managerial proficiency.

The thrust of Advisory Management is Employee Development and Safety; Planning; Budget and Management Analysis; and Information and Education to provide a wide array of specialized services. It is dedicated to the teamwork approach of maximum service to State Forestry organizations with a minimum impact on their available time.

EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT & SAFETY

Assistance to the States in preparing their personnel to do a better job in employee development has been accomplished through Instructor Training Courses, Communications, Public

Instructor Training Course students practice practical exercise method of teaching.

Relations, Photography, and other available courses. The Northeastern Area has assisted several State Forestry organizations conduct 8 ITC courses at which a total of 400 State employees gained valuable actual experience in planning, preparation, and presentation of instructional material. Twelve special training sessions were prepared and conducted by this Branch for such Area-wide activities as the Northeastern Compact Meeting, Middle Atlantic Fire Compact Meeting, and zone meetings.

Special assistance has been given three States in developing and activating safety programs. Promotional materials on safety and the availability of safety equipment have been widely distributed to each of the State Forestry organizations to stimulate interest in establishing effective accident prevention programs.

Various films; slide-tape programs; programmed instruction texts; and training courses in the field of employee development and safety have been made available to the States for their use. A reference library covering these subjects has been established for State use.

Assistance has been provided to Northeastern Area personnel in the planning, development, and use of training aids.

Eight States have taken advantage of the various GSA-CSC training courses by sending 34 employees to receive a total of 1,118 hours of training.

PLANNING

Progress has been made in assisting several State Forestry organizations with their planning process. Work has been started on long-range planning in four States and workload analyses are underway in 2 States.

Students demonstrate elements of management in "Operation Suburbia" exercise at Organization Management Training session.

Organization Management Training has proven to be a tremendous success in preparing State Forestry personnel to fulfill their role on the management team. Eighteen of the 20 States in the Northeastern Area either have conducted an OMT session or have sent their personnel to a session conducted by a neighboring State. The 12 OMT sessions conducted to date have trained over 650 State Forestry employees.

Additional sessions have been scheduled during the next

year which will include another 500 employees. At that time all but two States in the Northeastern Area will have received this training.

BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

In addition to participating in the seven Management Reviews of State Forestry organizations, considerable assistance has been provided in Systems Management, Controls, Directives, Personnel Development, Property Management, and Fleet Equipment Management procedures. The potentials of time and dollar savings to State Forestry organizations through the application of Systems improvements is almost unlimited.

A property management systems has been installed in one State and is being developed in another State. Revised Records Management Systems are in process in two States, assistance in developing fleet equipment systems has been given to two States, and a forms and reports system is in the initial stage of development in one State. Working with 4 or 5 States each year on major Systems Revisions could ultimately accrue to a savings of more than one million dollars annually.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Working with State Forestry organizations to increase their capacity and effectiveness in keeping the public informed of good forest resource management is the primary function.

To achieve this goal, State Foresters requested and received assistance in both training and use of all media.

Training sessions included courses in Public Relations, Press Relations, Basic Photography, and News Story Writing.

A slide-tape program has been developed to show foresters the value of Women's Activities. A new 16mm motion picture film entitled, "The Man in Green" showing the activities of a typical State Forester is currently in production and will be ready for public viewing early in 1970.

The Northeastern Area office maintains one of the largest film libraries in the Nation on the subject of forestry. More than 100 separate film titles are maintained for loan to State Foresters and the public. In the past year, these films were shown almost 10,000 times to about 633,000 people.

Getting research results applied on the ground is fostered through distribution of new information. A "Management Digest" is published at regular intervals to keep all cooperators appraised of current management information.

James K Vessey passes the gavel of leadership to Philip L. Thornton, new Director Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry.

Almost four years ago, the Forest Service, USDA took action to intensify its efforts to stimulate better forestry practices on non-Federal lands and to strengthen cooperative forestry programs in the Eastern United States. It was my privilege to serve as Area Director during the challenging period of establishment of the Northeastern Area, State and Private Forestry. It is my pleasure now to conclude this brief report of accomplishment by congratulating the men and women of the Forest Service who worked long and hard to make this possible—and to thank them for a job well done.

The growth in stature and statesmanship that has marked the State Foresters and their organizations during these four years has been most impressive, and I am proud to have been their friend, colleague, and partner. The strength and significance of cooperative forestry programs have never been greater. State-Federal teamwork is a tangible force in the Northeastern Area.

The progress that has been made is great—yet it is only the base for meeting the "Challenge of Change" that lies ahead. The times we live in demand a new conservation ethic, a renewed awareness of the close ties between people and their natural environment, and a better understanding of why and how resources must be protected, managed and used to meet the needs of people. I view the future of State and Private Forestry in the Northeastern Area with confidence and with great expectations. My best wishes go to all of my friends and colleagues as they continue on toward the distant objectives that we pursued so long together.

J. K Vessey

The Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.